

GROVER A HYPOCRITE

PUBLICLY ADVERTISES HIS HYPOCRISY AT ATLANTA.

Not One Public Act of the President Has Been Conspicuous As Tending Toward Promoting the General Welfare—Wholly a Servant of Monopoly.

President Cleveland said in his speech at Atlanta, Ga.:

"We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow countrymen."

The sentiment contained in the above is good, very good, but Mr. Cleveland has acted out the very opposite. What act of Mr. Cleveland since his inauguration has tended to "promote the general welfare?"

Does the establishment of the gold standard promote the "general welfare?" If so, robbing the masses and fattening the classes is Mr. Cleveland's idea of serving the "general welfare."

Did the negotiations with a foreign bank syndicate to furnish gold to maintain a useless gold reserve at a profit to the syndicate of not less than \$30,000,000 thereby in addition piling a gold principal and interest debt on future generations, "promote the general welfare," or was it "wresting from the government private advantages?"

Was the act of ordering out the federal army to shoot down laboring men in the Chicago railroad strike inspired by a desire to "promote the general welfare" or the welfare of the railroad corporations?

Not one public act of the present executive has been conspicuous as tending toward promoting the general welfare, but rather to promoting the welfare of trusts and combines, the banks and money combinations.

The success of combinations of capital must come from the depression of the welfare of the people. When combinations of capital are profitable that profit must come from the ruin of some other interest. Combines live from robbing the general welfare, and without robbery they could not exist a day. Mr. Cleveland's course has been wholly devoted to promoting the welfare of the combinations of capital, which necessarily results to the detriment of the public welfare. It could not possibly be otherwise.

After the record Mr. Cleveland has made by his every public act, favoring special welfare instead of the public welfare, it is not only cheeky, but an insult to an intelligent people for him to hypocritically proclaim his devotion to the public welfare.

The people judge a man by his acts rather than by his words. If Mr. Cleveland had followed in the footsteps of the immortal Jackson and seized the money monster by the neck and choked the life out of it, he then could consistently call upon the people to sanction his advocacy and practice of upholding the public welfare. He has done the reverse. He has rather choked the life out of the public, laid waste the heritage of the common people and aided plutocracy to enter into the homes of the masses of wealth producers and confiscate them to their use and profit. Then to talk about "striving to do those things which benefit all our people!" Boah! A man who will thus publicly advertise his hypocrisy should have been hissed from the stand, even though he may, by some ill-fate to the people, hold the office of chief executive. The things that are Caesar's should be rendered unto Caesar, but the things that belong to the people they should demand and enjoy. If Caesar is not content with the things that are his, but seeks to rob, oppress and enslave the people, then the sooner such a Caesar encounters a Brutus, the sooner the people will enjoy their inalienable rights.—Southern Mercury.

It is well that President Cleveland issued his Thanksgiving proclamation before the election returns were in—else he might not have been in a fitting frame of mind to have rendered thanks to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the field." He asks the people to remember the poor and needy, "and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude." Rank hypocrisy—the whole proclamation. It is true that God has bounteously bestowed His good gifts upon the American people—and for that we are thankful. But the people who deserved them have not received the gifts—and Grover Cleveland is one of the conspirators who has prevented God's plans being carried out. Why should he blaspheme God and insult the American people by assuming gratitude to the one and fatherly care over the other. The issuing of a Thanksgiving proclamation is a mere form and some clerk no doubt composed Mr. Cleveland's epistle after the customary and regular form prescribed in the book of traditionary etiquette for the guidance of presidents—but the whole thing is a sham, a pretense, an empty formality. Real gratitude to God needs no sealing-wax and official signatures.

Say, you fellows that voted for the democratic office-seekers and prosperity, don't you want to give your party another chance? Come, now; don't be bashful, don't you want some more prosperity—the same brand we have been having for two years?

NOT DEAD, BUT VERY SICK.



NATIONAL MISTAKES.

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE OF OFFICIAL PROSTITUTES.

A Striking Example of This Official Prostitution to the Money Power Is Found in the Speech of Secretary Carlisle at Boston.

The history of the world could scarcely afford a more humiliating prostitution of the corrupt influences of any age than that which characterizes the acts and utterances of United States officials in these degenerate days. A striking example of this official prostitution to the money power is found in a speech of Secretary Carlisle at a dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club in the city of Boston on Saturday, Oct. 12. In this speech Mr. Carlisle said:

"The first great mistake in our currency legislation was made in the act of March 17, 1862, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue United States notes to the amount of \$150,000,000. This was a radical and dangerous departure from true financial principles, if not a serious infraction of the legislation of the United States. This depreciated paper, of course, expelled specie from circulation, but as the government had not promised to redeem it at any particular time, it subjected the treasury department to no serious responsibility or inconvenience."

The above statements are not only at variance with the recorded facts of history, but there are hundreds of thousands of men and women still living to whom those facts are familiar recollections. Mr. Carlisle deliberately states that the depreciated paper issued by authority of the act of March 17, 1862, expelled specie from circulation. The fact is specie payments were suspended by all of the banks December 30, 1861, over three months before the act of authorizing the issue of treasury notes was passed, and there was no specie in circulation from that time until after resumption which took place nominally in 1879. Mr. Carlisle is not ignorant of this fact. When he made the statement that the depreciated treasury notes drove specie from circulation he deliberately stated that which he knew to be false.

There are a few facts bearing upon the financing of the times that may be appropriately recited in this connection. Mr. Casca St. John Cole has collated these facts and published them in so concise a form in his little pamphlet, "Cold Facts," that we shall simply quote and accredit to him. He says:

In the Bankers' Magazine, January, 1876, George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange Bank of New York, tells of the meeting, August 9, 1861, of those who "were supposed to possess or control capital" with Mr. Chase at the house of John J. Cisco, the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee consisting of ten bank officers to make arrangements to make the loan. Mr. Coe says:

"It was unanimously agreed that the associated banks of the three cities would take \$50,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes at par, with the privilege of an additional \$50,000,000 in sixty days, and a further amount of \$50,000,000 in sixty days more, making \$150,000,000 in all."

The following figures also show that the financial condition of the banks at this time was one of great strength:

Banks.	Liabilities.	Assets in coin.
New York.....	\$2,046,308 1/2	\$2,046,308 1/2
Boston.....	18,225,061	6,266,496
Philadelphia.....	15,335,538	2,076,557
Totals.....	\$35,606,907	\$10,389,361

"Total liabilities \$142,581,956, against \$63,165,030 coin on hand, equal to 45 per cent of liabilities. Surely such conditions as these, with judicious administration, were adequate to the work required."

These united minted banks had specie enough on hand to pay 45 cents on the dollar of their liabilities; yet they agreed to loan the government \$150,000,000 in specie and had \$63,165,030 to do it with. They owed 55 per cent more than they could pay in specie. It would certainly require "judicious management," or something else, on the part of a common man to make 45 cents pay 100 cents and then be able to loan 150 cents, wouldn't it?

Well, the associated banks claimed to have loaned the "associated people" the government—\$150,000,000 in specie and Mr. Coe further says:

"After taking the third amount of \$50,000,000 by the associated banks, those in New York, who had at that time paid in of their proportion over \$80,000,000 in all, found themselves in this position:—Their aggregate coin, which on the 17th of August, before the first payment into the treasury, was \$49,733,990, was on Dec. 7, \$42,318,510, a reduction of only \$7,415,380, and the other two cities in like proportion."

It may be confidently affirmed that had the banks been permitted to exercise their own methods, they could have continued their advances in sums of \$50,000,000 for an indefinite period."

Great Caesar's ghost! Just think of it; the banks of New York had loaned the government over \$80,000,000 in specie, out of a stock of \$49,733,990, and had reduced their stock of specie \$7,415,380. They had loaned nearly twice as much specie as they possessed, and had the government's bonds for nearly eleven times as much money as they had lost in coin. And, "had the banks been permitted to exercise their own methods, they could have continued their advances in sums of \$50,000,000 for an indefinite period."

The explanation of "their own methods" by which they were enabled to perform these acts of legerdemain may be found in the following extract from a speech of Thaddeus Stevens in the House of representatives, February 5, 1862:

"Before the banks had paid much of the last loan they broke down under it, and suspended specie payments. They have continued to pay that loan, not in coin, but in demand notes of the government."

In another speech February 20, 1862, Mr. Stevens said:

"The banks took \$50,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, and shaved the government \$58,000,000 on them. They paid for the \$50,000,000 in demand notes, not specie."

Query: If the demand notes were not good money for the banks to loan to the government at this trying period of its existence?

Was it a mistake to issue treasury notes to meet the vast expenditures of the government under such circumstances? There was a mistake, or something worse than a mistake committed, but it was not of the character indicated by Mr. Carlisle. The government should have issued United States currency in sufficient amount to meet all the requirements of that trying period. This currency, instead of being a promise to pay, should have been redeemable only in receipt for taxes and public dues. It should have been a full legal tender for all debts both public and private, and no provision should have been made for its conversion into interest-bearing bonds. Such a currency would have been gladly received by the people for food, clothing and munitions of war, and by the army and navy for military and naval service. It would have saved thousands of millions of dollars that have been plundered from the people by the associated banks under the system of brigandage that was provided for instead, and today we should be free from public debt and from thralldom to Wall street pirates.—Topeka Advocate.

THE PASSING SHOW.

A Few Soap Shots at an Endless Procession.

Of course the recent elections have attracted more attention than anything else in the grand circus parade we are engaged in watching. The Populists were not particularly concerned as to which old party won—since one is as bad as the other, and worse. We are interested in educating the people upon certain principles, but what the boys out of school do we are not responsible for. Let the play go on as it will. The Populists are busy educating and organizing for the coming revolution at the ballot-box in 1896.

"Government by injunction" is being improved upon. The Great Northern railroad, which is raising a private army of thugs and ex-policemen to make war on its employees, ordered the court to issue an injunction, which was of course immediately issued—but the peculiar urgency of the case

caused this injunction to be hastily telegraphed to the deputies by the railroad company for execution. "Injunctions to order, by telegraph" is the latest form of judicial tyranny.

Here you are. An Associate Press dispatch just after election says:

"Since it has been demonstrated that the Democratic party is so badly divided everywhere, especially on the currency question in the south, Democratic leaders in Alabama, where the State campaign, which will culminate in the State election next August, is on the eve of opening, are seriously considering the advisability of stopping all discussion inside the party of currency and turning their attention to reunifying the Democratic party for the coming contest."

This dispatch was from Alabama, and referred to a conference held between Senators Morgan and Pugh and other prominent silver Democrats of the south who have been making a vigorous campaign for free silver. But like many other pretended silver men in the party they regard principle as a subordinate matter.

Democratic silver men must either pull down their signs or get out of the party. The wholesale defeat of the Democratic party renders all talk of reform "inside the party" useless. Even if the party were not divided against itself there would be no hope of its carrying out any measure at all. The people have lost all confidence in its professions and would not give it another chance though it declared by all the angels in heaven that it stood solidly in favor of free silver and all other great national reform principles. The gold-bugs of the east prefer the Republican party, and the true silver men are thoroughly disgusted with Democracy. The Democratic party has been driven from the field in confusion. Neither gold-bugs nor silver men can endorse its vacillating, uncertain, cowardly policy. East, west, north and south the Democratic party is a wreck. One kind of a Democrat cannot be distinguished from another in the general mass of oblation. The very name Democrat has become a disgrace in the eyes of the people. Come out from among them, if you wish to stand up for principle. Do not call yourself a Democrat any longer, unless you wish to take chances of being buried alive in the same grave with the dead.

The prostitute press dispatches and machine editorial writers made a great noise about the "Farmers' Congress" at Atlanta declaring against silver. While it would not have been surprising for the "farmers by appointment" who composed that congress to have taken such action, the fact of the matter is that they did not make any such declaration as was announced by the telegraphic news wires' association. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at an agreed ratio guarded by an import duty upon foreign bullion and foreign coin equal to the difference between the bullion value and the coinage value of the metal at the date of importation, whenever the bullion value of the metal is less than its coin value." It is true that this resolution is almost absolutely meaningless—but it is not a declaration in favor of a single gold standard any more than it is a declaration in favor of anything else.

The misunderstanding between Chairman Taubeneck and Col. Norton, appears now to be satisfactorily settled, as far as they are concerned. In a letter to Col. Norton, Mr. Taubeneck says:

"Many good people have been misled in not knowing that you had severed your connection with the 'Weekly Sentinel.' It is due to the public as well as to you and myself that I make this explanation."

"I desire for all to know that I hereby retract every unkind, uncomplimentary word used against you in this discussion and also apologize for the language used and exonerate you from any unfair or unmanly dealing."

"Hoping that this explanation will, as much as possible, undo the injustice done you, I remain as ever,"

The discussion in which they were originally engaged will probably be continued without personalities.

American Steam Laundry.

HUTTON & OSWALD, Proprietors.

Telephone 107, West Sherman Street

HUTCHISON,

KANSAS.

T. J. Wolfersberger,

AUCTIONEER

(Successor to I. Wolfersberger)

Makes a specialty of country sales. Speaks both German and English. Prices to suit the times. Residence, No. 750 Avenue E. Call at Gazette or Joe or Vincents store.

The Oldest Wholesale Whisky House in Kansas City.

Standard Liquor Company,
OLIVER & BRYAN,

Established by R. S. Patterson 1868

614 Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.

Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.

Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kimmel, Alcohol, Rum

Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. P. O. B., Kansas City, Mo. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

FROM

KANSAS CITY and ST. JOSEPH

TO

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA

PEORIA, ST. PAUL AND

MINNEAPOLIS.

With Dining Cars, Ventilated Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (Seats free)

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS

TO

The Atlantic Coast.

THE BEST LINE FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

PHILADELPHIA, CINCINNATI,

NIAGARA FALLS, PITTSBURG,

AND EASTERN PORTS.

For full information, Address

H. C. ORR,

Gen'l Asst. Passenger Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

Books for the Times.

Progress and Poverty. An inquiry into the cause of industrial depression and the means of warding off the future. By Henry George. 320 pp.

One of the most important contributions yet made to economic literature. It is full of vital thought, written with earnestness and power, and it is a work hard to lay down when once begun.—Popular Science Monthly.

Progress and Poverty is not merely the most original, the most striking and important contribution which political economy has yet received from America, but it is not too much to say that in these respects it has had no equal since the publication of "The Wealth of Nations," by Adam Smith, a century ago, or, at least, since Mill's famous treatise on the subject of Ricardo's theory of rent. A more aggressive, not to say audacious, book was never written.—New York Herald.

Social Problems. The N. Y. Sun says: "To those who read only for diversion we may say that there is not a dry page in this book, and it is a paragraph but will compel attention."

Perfection or Free Trade? An examination of the tariff question with special regard to the interests of Labor.

Mr. George has written as an economist and a philosopher. You more than that, as a patriot and a Christian. We heartily commend his book to all who wish to see an intelligent discussion of a live and popular question.—Church Press, New York.

A Perplexed Philosopher. Being an examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's various theories on the Laws of Evolution, with special reference to his synthetic philosophy.

These are mailed postpaid in paper for 50 cents each, cloth, \$1.00. Half call or half money, \$1.00 each. "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems" are also published in smaller type at 25 cents each.

The Condition of Labor. A reply to the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. Containing the text of the encyclical.

Not only a most judicious, compact and authoritative exposition of the single tax doctrine that has appeared, but the keenest criticism on the several theories of contemporary socialism.—Geopolitical Magazine.

Clash 25 cents, paper, 10 cents.

The Land Question. What it involves and how alone it can be settled.

One reads from a reading of this work with a conviction of the justice of the theory advanced, and a special interest in the discussion which it is so timely.—N. Y. Times.

It is a gem of logic, beautiful in composition and profound in thought. Victor Hugo never penned anything grander.—Cincinnati Bee.

Property in Land. A Passage at arms between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George. Paper, 10 cents. Contents: I. "The Prophet of the Future." By the Duke of Argyll. From the Nineteenth Century for April, 1884. II. "The Reduction to Inquiry." By Henry George. From the Nineteenth Century for July, 1884.

All of above books are by Henry George, whose works have had a larger circulation than any other book ever printed in English, except the Bible, as well as being translated into almost all other languages. His theories have millions of earnest, active advocates, and you should know what they are in order to intelligently answer or urge them.

The fact that New Zealand, which has partially adopted the single tax, is prosperous, and no more willing to work are like there, while elsewhere all over the world business is paralyzed and men anxious to work are suffering from enforced idleness, has attracted universal attention to these books, and we have arranged to mail them postpaid on receipt of price. Send cash with order and address this paper.

The Story of My Dictatorship will also be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

The Knights of Labor Journal says of it: "It promises to be to economic reform what 'Looking Backward' was to Nationalism."

Rooms Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate.

Adams House,

European Hotel.

J. A. ROUSE, Proprietor

1633 Union Avenue, opposite India

entrance Union depot, Kansas City.

Cut rate ticket office in connec. on.

ARE BIRDS GUIDED BY STARS?

An Attempt to Solve the Great Mystery of Bird Migration.

In an article on "Birds of Passage" the Chautauquan says if one desires an explanation for the great mystery of bird migration, there being nothing else that will answer, he will have to accept the theory of hereditary knowledge, a knowledge of the unfailing stars. The Great Bear and Orion appeared at the same time in our region, even when the divisions of land and water were very different than they are today. That the stars are the guides of birds agrees with the fact that they fly at remarkable heights, often above the clouds, and that wanderers lose their way when they stray into clouds and mists. On starlight nights straggling birds are seldom noticed. When the sky is overcast, when the night is dark, but especially when a fine rain is falling, multitudes of traveling birds are heard. They will call often, doubtless for the purpose of keeping near each other; and often great numbers of them bound against the windows of lighthouses. Thus Gathe has observed that on Oct. 28, 1882, from 10 o'clock at night till the next morning golden-crowned wrens bumped like snowflakes against the lighthouse of Helligoland, and that on the following day golden-crowned wrens sat on every square foot of Helligoland. Toward the end of the summer, along into the fall, it was not a rare occurrence on dark nights to see, through the light of street lamps, birds flying over inland cities. The experienced observer recognizes by its call the curlew and the strand-snipe, sea-swallow and seagull, occasionally hears even the flap of their wings. But no bird is visible in the darkness. On dark nights no stars appear; then it is that the straying bird loses his way. The stars are the most plausible guides to birds in their migrations. But only the future can tell us whether they really serve in that capacity.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE KANSAS CITY GAZETTE

NEW TRAIN

THE

"KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL"

DAILY BETWEEN

St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

"Through the Beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the Hudson."

Lev St. Louis, 12 00 Noon

Ar Cincinnati, 6 50 p m

Ar Cincinnati, 10 45 p m

Ar Cleveland, 2 20 a m

Ar Buffalo, 6 50 a m

Ar New York, 6 30 p m

Ar Boston, 9 00 p m

Superb Equipments. Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars.

INAUGURATED

SEPTEMBER 30 VIA

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Lake Shore and New York Central

Railroads,

R. O. McCORMICK, Pass. Traffic Mgr.

D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

CINCINNATI.



\$5.00

—TO—

CALIFORNIA!

Is our Sleeping Car Rate on the Philippine

Rock Island Tourist Excursions, from

Kansas City and kindred distant cities on

the route of this car, to San Francisco and

Los Angeles. The cars have upholstered

spring seats, are Pullman build, and ap-

pointments perfect.

You have a special manager on the car

all the way, and excursions run once a

week, leaving Kansas City every Friday.

Save money by taking this popular mode

of travel.

Address for full particulars.

A. H. MOFFET,

G. E. W. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Geo. Sebastian, G. F. A., Chicago